1	2	3
3.	12:32:16	6732
4.	10:26:26	6601-6903
5.	20:20:0	6165-6444
6.	15:15:15	5824-6080
7.	23:23:0	6433-6500
8.	17:17:17	6570
9.	19:19:19	6770

कृषि उत्पादों की मांग के संबंध में अध्ययन

2855. **श्री अजीत जोगी:** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को सलाह देने के लिए विभिन्न कृषि उत्पादों की मांग के बारे में कोई अध्ययन कराया है ताकि वे अपनी फसल-पद्धति में अपेक्षित परिवर्तन कर सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुल्लापल्ली रामचन्द्रन): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) फसल पद्धति संबंधी विशेषज्ञ दल, जिसमें डा० सी० एच० हनुमन्त राव, योजना आयोग के तत्कालीन सदस्य भी थे, ने 1987 में प्रस्तुत अपनी रिपोर्ट में फसल पद्धति में कुछ परिवर्तन करने के सुझाव दिये थे ताकि मांग को पूरा किया जा सके और कृषि उत्पादन में असन्तुलन को दूर किया जा सके। इस संबंध में दिए गए प्रमुख सुझावों में से कुछ सुझाव इस प्रकार है—चावल उत्पादन की वृद्धि दर को बढ़ाना, गेहूं के क्षेत्र विस्तार को सीमित करना, तिलहनों और दलहनों की खेती को प्रोत्साहित करना, मोटे अनाजों के मामले में संकर फसलों की उपलब्ध प्रौद्योगिकी का अन्तरण करना आदि।

Price of Wheat and Rice

2856. SHRI SOM PAL:
SHRIMATI MIRA DAS
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA.
SHRI P. UPENDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expected Kharif and Rabi production of foodgrains this year;

(b) whether rise in prices of wheat and rice have benefited farmers and middle men; and

(c) what was the recent price in input cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The production of kharif foodgrains during 1992-93 is expected to be 100 million tonnes. The estimates of rabi foodgrains production are not known as the sowing for rabi crops is still in progress. However, at target of 79.75 million tonnes has been set for rabi foodgrains.

(b) The Government fixes remunerative prices for major agricultural commodities including wheat and paddy. The minimum support prices fixed for these commodities cover not only cost of production but also a reasonable margin of profit as an incentive to the farmers. The support prices fixed by the Government have been raised substantially over the years resulting in increased incomes to the farmers.

(c) The Wholesale Price Indices of fertilisers moved up by 44 percent, light diesel oil by 27 percent, lubricants by 25 percent and high speed diesel oil by 21 percent for the week ending 21.11.1992 as compared to week ending 22.8.1992.

Diversion from wheat to cash crops in Punjab and Haryana

2857. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an

increasing tendency of farmers in Punjab and Haryana to resort to cash crop farming instead of foodgrains especially wheat;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) the area of land transferred from wheat to cash crop farming in Punjab and Haryana during the last three years;

(d) to what extent there is a stagnation in production of wheat and other foodgrains, dwindling in procurement of wheat and increase in its consumption during each of the last three years; and

(e) what steps Government have taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The production of wheat and rice, the major foodgrains crops, has been increasing in both Haryana and Punjab during the last three years except for a marginal decline of rice production in Haryana during 1991-92 due to adverse weather conditions. As such, there is no stagnation in the production of these crops in these two States.

(e) Government is implementing Special foodgrain Production Programmes (SFPP)—Wheat, Maize & Millets and Pulses; National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP); and Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) including minikit programme to increase the production and productivity of foodgrains in the country. Minimum support prices are also being revised upward periodically to provide enough incentive to the farmers to invest more and increase their foodgrains production.

Per-capita fruit consumption

2858. SHRI MD. SALIM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per capita fruit consumption in India which is third top fruit producing country in the world; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of fruit during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no survey on the per capita fruit consumption in India. However, as per rough estimate per capita consumption of fruit is about 40 grams per day against the 120 grams which is the recommended minimum requirement. India is the second largest producer of fruits after Brazil and the third top fruit producing country is U.S.A.

(b) An amount of foreign exchange equal to Rs. 130 crores has been earned from export of fresh and processed fruits during 1991-92.

Distribution of wheat, rice, sugar etc. to States

2859. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) what were the demands and supplies allocated and made of wheat, rice, sugar and different pulses for distribution through public distribution system in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajashthan and Tripura during 1991-92 and 1992-93 so far; and

(b) whether there have been demands for the construction of godowns for Public Distribution System in these States; and if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOIGOI): (a) A statement showing demand and allotment of rice and wheat made during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in respect of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajhasthan and Tripura is attached statement. (*see* below). Allotment of foodgrains are made to States/Union Territories subject to the stock position, seasonal availability and other related factors and is supplemental to the market availability and is not meant for meeting the entire